

The Daily Gazetteer.

NUMB. 1744

FRIDAY, JANUARY 16. 1741.



THE Treatment given to a late Pamphlet intituled, *A Letter to a Member of Parliament, concerning the present State of Affairs, at Home and Abroad*, by the Malecontent Scribes, as Doctors in Politicks, is in the true Mountebank Stile. First Common Sense, in the Dress of a Jack Pudding comes upon

Stage, prates in his low Buffonery (which may be led his Mother Tongue since he speaks no other) cuts pers to draw a Mob, and then his graver Coadjutor Squire D'Anvers appears from behind the Curtain, like a Doctor in his Bar-Gown, and in a very solemn Strain dresses his worthy Audience; first in the Commendation of his own Pickled Herring, who, says he, has rated my Adversary with a great deal of keen Humour, based upon solid Reason; and then to account for his meddling with the same Subject, he adds, that no Professor of the Patriot Science of Defence can in Honour bid thrusting his Satirical Blade thro' such a Sycophant, so draws. Here you see is Billinggate at first sight out, and which is worse the Compliment cannot be returned; because this Caleb D'Anvers is not the upstart Caleb but his Superior: As a noble Lord said a certain Impachment, we have to do here not with a Clerk but with the Justice. In fine, the Language of the Learning, the Spirit and Spleen, of this Paper, demonstrate that it came not from Secretary Nick, but from the veritable Squire his Patron, and I shall treat it accordingly.

He finds fault, first, with what the Letter-Writer decried concerning the Right of instructing Members, refers his Readers to Lord Coke for Instances, to say as the Reign of Edward III. But if those Instances had been really to his Purpose, would he not have cited the Passage, and thereby confuted his Antagonist at once? There is no doubt he would; but I assure them there is nothing of that Kind there, then proceeds to Returning Thanks to Members, which he says was frequent in the Reign of Charles II. Intended with Declarations of their Standing by them in their Lives and Fortunes. Yet this returning thanks was no Instruction, in the modern Sense of the Term, nor does it appear to be strictly legal. This was taken when the Protestant Religion, the Freedom of the People, and the Existence of Parliament were at Stake; and if ever such Steps are excusable, it must be in times of such imminent Danger. This, however, can be no Ground for making them precedents; especially if we consider, that even then my wife and moderate Men were for taking milder Measures, tho' they were equally averse to Popery and Arbitrary Government. Neither must I omit, that the fanguine Steps did some Service to the Court, much as it united the Cavalier Party to the King. It would otherwise have opposed his Measures, and rendered plausible Pretences for the extraordinary Things he practised.

Besides all this, there is a wide and even an apparent Difference between the People's supporting the declared Opinion of their Representatives in Parliament, and voting to them what their Opinions shall be, before they have so much as taken their Seats. All this therefore is quite beside the Purpose. Instead of answering the Letter-Writer, you run away from the Point, and endeavour to mislead your Readers by altering the State of the Question. This is so evident and so unjustifiable, every unprejudic'd Peruser must condemn it. In manner, what you next offer is wholly foreign; whether the Kentish Petitioners were right or wrong. The Manner of Proceeding was no way akin to that of our modern Instructions. They were regular, as to Form: And then again as to Matter; to the Truth, they did much the same with our Instructing Corporations; that is to say, give Law to those whom they ought to have received it. Not only the House of Commons condemned it as Anti-constitutional, and punished those who presented it, with great Severity, but it is also censured by the Author of this *Gazetteer*. So that this Business of the Kentish Petitioners, as it was a Petition, hath nought to do with the Effect in Debate; and as far as it was instructive, and related to Members sitting in Parliament, it is given by Caleb D'Anvers Senior, and therefore I hope we hear no more on't.

As to the Point of Instructions, therefore, what the

Letter-Writer says is altogether unimpeached by the pretended Answers of this assuming Adversary. There is not a Syllable of instructing in Coke's Institutes. The Londoners in King Charles II's Reign supported the Parliament against the Crown, the Kentish Petitioners were for the King against the Parliament; but what is all this to an Opposition which is avowedly against both King and Parliament? Had any Friend to the Administration argued in this Manner, he would have been unmercifully expoed as a weak, shuffling, and inconsistent Writer. In the present Case I will speak my Sentiments freely. I make no doubt the Author I have to deal with, has exerted all the Skill, and all the Address possible, in the Management of this Affair; but Facts being against him, and Facts being stubborn Things, he could do no more than raise a Dust, and having darken'd Things a little, pretend to bias the Reader's confused Judgment by bold Assertions and haughty Airs. A Behaviour which, however rude and unbecoming in others, has been of singular Use to this Gentleman, not only on this but on many other Occasions.

In the same Dictatorial Stile he tells the Letter-Writer, he need not be at a Loss how an Elector can be legally informed what his Representatives are doing. Because, (1.) It was the ancient Practice for the Crown to declare the Businesses for which the Parliament was called. (2.) Because in former Times Parliaments not only gave Aids but redressed Grievances; and therefore their Electors knowing their own Minds, might instruct them in respect to the Letter. It is the Squire's great Misfortune, that neither his Wit nor his Wisdom hit the present Case. The Crown never called a Parliament to be advised as to the Expediency of a Place-Bill; and of course the first Method of knowing is excluded. Next, the Sitting of Placemen in Parliament cannot possibly be a Grievance, since it is at present on all hands agreed they sit there legally; and next, the People might hinder their sitting there if they would. So that after all his boasted Knowledge, our wise Writer has not cleared up this Point, or made it at all apparent, how, consistently with our Constitution, the People without Doors should assume such an Authority over their Representatives within. This, and this only, is the Point between the Letter-Writer and him. For that such Liberties are but too pleasing to the Faction is notorious; and I fancy the Squire can, without racking his Thoughts, call to mind the Pains taken to this Purpose by a certain Gentleman, and to bring down Numbers to influence the Debates on the Excise-Bill; of which he was pleased to boast loudly, before he discovered his Success to be less important than he thought it.

The Awkwardness of the Letter-Writer's Ridicule in treating it as an Absurdity, 'That a free People should be brought to cast away their Freedom, under pretence of enlarging or securing it,' is not discover'd by any of Squire D'Anvers's Reflections. He cannot deny we are a free People; for by this Paper he gives it under his Hand that we are free. He must admit, that the People who demand a Place-bill demand an Abridgement of their own Power. But his and their sole Pretence for this Demand is, the more effectual securing the People's Freedom. If the Letter-Writer treated this as an Absurdity, he did no more than what many of the wisest Heads in this Nation always did. But the Writer of this *Craftsman* is famous for liking no Man's Wit but his own, and liking that much more than a wise Man should. He lays much Stress on a new Distinction between the Prerogative of the Crown and its Ministerial Influence, of which (tho' I have very maturely consider'd it) I am able to make no more than this, that he would be glad the Crown, and all who are well-affection'd to it, had no Interest at all; which is precisely what he and his Party are labouring to bring about; and what vexes them is, they are likely to have a hard Struggle for.

When the Laws he insists so much on (for excluding some Placemen) were made, the Point now under debate was consider'd, and such Restrictions as this Gentleman and his Friends are for bringing on Electors, were rejected for Reasons which still subsist. It is true there was once a Law, that after the present Succession took place, no Person in the Service of the Crown should be capable of sitting in Parliament. But this was repealed before it took effect, from a Foresight of its distressing the Government. All the Motives consequently that can be drawn from former Practice in this respect, are directly in the Teeth of a Place-bill, unless it should be

said, that because it was rejected heretofore on account of its Repugnance to our Constitution as a Monarchy, it ought to succeed now when Commonwealth Principles pass for Patriotism. The Friends of the present Royal Family had Interest enough before their Accession to the Throne, to prevent their being tied up in so extraordinary a Manner; and why, after two such mild and auspicious Reigns as the late and the present, they should be put under such Restrictions as no Royal Family ever were before, is not an easy Matter for a loyal Subject to conceive.

All the Clamour raised about Corruption and small Corporations, when divested of the Squire's Flourishes, which are very pretty and entertaining, amounts to this, That all the Sense, Reason and Probity in the Nation being entirely in the Possession of this Gentleman and his Friends, as they affirm, (and sure People are proper Judges of what they possess) those who oppose them can only be influenced by Corruption. Besides, Boroughs in Cornwall, and some other Parts, having always piqu'd themselves (because they derive their Privileges from the Crown) upon their Loyalty, ought to be the Objects of Patriot Resentment, and, if possible, stript of what they know not (as appears by their Members not being in the Opposition) how to use as they ought. In answer to which it may be alledged, (to use the Squire's Manner of speaking) that Accusers ought not to sit either as Judges or Juries, and that, what (after Burnet) who was never held a very just Characterizer either of Things or Persons he did not like, this Writer calls the rotten Part of our Constitution is as much a Part as any other, and can't consistently with our Constitution be taken away. Whatever therefore he may think of this Part of his Paper, I apprehend it to be neither reconcileable to common Sense or common Justice, and I hope the Places he would hinder from electing will take care how they trust his Friends in the ensuing Elections.

As to the glaring Contradiction with which he charges the Letter-Writer, he should have proved, that as to Sheriffs the People were in the same Case as they are now as to Placemen, that is, at liberty to choose them or let it alone. He ought also to consider how far they gave up their Power, which he does not seem to comprehend, otherwise he would not have talk'd as he does. As to any Man's being no Friend to popular Elections, it signifies little to the People, nayless it was the Squire who wrote this Paper; for as he appears inclin'd to stick at nothing to carry his Point, perhaps he would express the same Warmth with which he speaks against Placemen in respect to popular Elections. 'Tis a dangerous thing to provoke such a Person as conceives his own Wisdom and Eloquence sufficient to distress either King or People.

What is suggested to answer the Letter-Writer's Complaint, That such as accept the Favours of the Crown would by such a Law be mark'd out as Enemies to their Country, is extremely weak and unsatisfactory. He asks, if monied Men are accounted outlaw'd? No, why should they? Is any Man excluded for having Money? No. But he must have Land. And so must the Placeman. The Hardship lies here; you would deprive him of the Privilege annex'd to his Estate in Land, because he has a Place. But where's the Law which forbids a Man, if he has a Qualification in Land, to sit in Parliament, tho', as the *Craftsman* says, he should in Money be worth a Million besides? Here therefore, tho' the Squire is not chargeable with Pedantry, surely he cannot be acquitted of Prevarication.

Let any Man take out of this laboured *Apology for Modern Patriotism*, Assertions unsupported by Proofs, Arguments which at bottom beg the Question, and Differences without Distinctions, and all that is said therein might be reduced to a Column. But the great Excellence of some Mens Eloquence consists in saying a great deal tho' in reality they have nothing to say. To the Necessity of doing this I ascribe the grossest Slip I ever saw in the *Craftsman*. He throws a side-wind Reflection on Shoe-boys, Linkmen, Officers, Tinkers, Porters, Coblers, and other Englishmen of the same Rank, the Nine Tents of his Readers are to be found amongst them. What Quarter can such as this Gentleman declare his Enemies expect, when in his Passion he thus treats his Friends?

Paris, Jan. 20. N. S.

THE Princes of Hesse Darmstadt were lately introduced to the King and Queen and all the Royal Family.

Pan-ly, after which they din'd with the Cardinal de Fleury. The Marquis de Mirepoix, who arriv'd here the 10th from Vienna, had Audience of the King the same Day at Versailles. The Count de Rothembourg is on his Departure for Berlin, where the King of Prussia has provi ed a Regiment for him consisting of nine Battallions. His Countess will spend her Time in a Convent till the Weather permits her to go and join her Husband in Prussia. Letters of the 4th instant from Toul say, that on the 27th ult. a Mountain two Leagues from that City sunk ten Fathom into the Earth, which is ascrib'd to an Earthquake that Day, whereby Gaps were made in two other Hills near that Town.

The Prince de Lichtenstein went last Wednesday to the Palais Royal to take his Leave of the Dukes of Orleans and Chartres, which Compliment they return'd to him immediately after with the same Ceremony: And the said Prince is to set out next Sunday for Vienna, to give an Account of his Negotiations, and then proceed to his Government of the Milaneze.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Leighorn, Jan. 8, N.S. On the 29th ult. arrived the Speedwell, Gely, the Zant, Whitwood, the Prince of Wales, Keat, from Newfoundland: On the 30th, the Expedition, Talbot, from London; the Mary, Cam pion, the Two Brothers, Grantland, from Newfoundland; the Fame, Harris, from London: On the 5th inst. the Stockholm, Kelt, from London and Genoa: On the 2d inst. sailed under Convoy of the Dragon and Garland Men of War, the Happy Janet, Maclish, the St. Cecilia, Steward, the St. Patrick, Tool, the Stubbington, Maggier, Peter and Mary, Prince, the Dorothy, Trounce, the Goodfellow, Sanders, the Don Francisco, Hearce, the Tuscany, Tanner, the Pike, Franklin, the Virginis, Graves, all for London. Also the Diamond, Brock, and the St. Quintin, Barker, for Naples.

HOME PORTS.

Deal, Jan. 14. Wind E. N.E. 'blows extraordi nary hard, no boat can go on board any Ships.' Remains his Majesty's Ship the Scarborough, and the three homeward-bound; one is the Bird, Collett, from Jamaica; another is the Alexander, Rossell, from Virginia; and the third we can't get her Name.

Arrived

At Virginia, the Hannah, Barnes, from London.

At Jamaica, the Two Sisters, Nicholson, from Lan cester.

London. January 16.

Extract of several Letters from Jamaica, dated 12th, 16th Oct. and 12th Nov.

" When the Spanish Squadron arriv'd at Cartagena the 28th Oct. O. S. the Strafford Man of War was then cruising off there, and stood so near them as to discern the Flag. She was chas'd several Hours by three of them, but out sail'd them all: They touch'd at Porto Rico and left a Brigantine there, which has since been taken by the Tilbury, laden with Ammunition, who gave an Account of the Force of the Ferrol Squadron as here under, and that they took in their Passage two English Ships, two Sloops, and two Schooners."

" That Mr. Vernon has been cruising off the West End of Hispaniola a Month, expecting to meet the Ships and Forces from England. The Forces from North America join'd the Admiral the 20th Oct. in Donna Maria Bay. That the Alava Prize, Squirrel, and Experiment had been at Jamaica, and were sail'd again to join the Admiral. It was thought, that as the Ferrol Squadron was arrived at Cartagena, the Admiral would cruise to Windward of Jamaica, or guard Port Royal till the Reinforcement from England ar rived."

" Capt. Waterhouse had quitted, and Capt. Stapyl son commanded the Prince's Louis, Capt. Maynard the Sheerness, and Capt. Broderick the Cumberland Fire ship."

" The Spanish Squadron which sail'd from Ferrol the 31st July N. S. arrived at Porto Rico Sept. 20 N. S. and sail'd from thence Oct. 6. N. S. and arrived at Cartagena Oct. 28. O. S. are represented to be as follow:

Ships.	Guns.	Men.
St. Philip	80	1000
Ia Reyna	70	980
St. Anna	70	850
Principe	70	850
St. Jago	70	850
Fuerte	65	700
Real Familia	60	700
Castilla	60	700
Neuva Espania	60	700
Andalufia	60	700
St. Lewis	60	700
St. Antonio	60	700
Total	786	9530

" It is said that they found at Cartagena two Ships of 70 Guns each, and six of 60 Guns."

The Lambert, Rathbone, from Liverpoole, was lately destroyed by the Negroes on the Coast of Gui nea, the Captain and Crew, except one, were killed.

The Endeavour of Poole, Gaden, from Newfoundland for Leghorn, is lost near Portmahone. And the Willing Mind of Poole, bound the same Voyage, received so much Damage that she was obliged to unload at Portmahone.

Yesterday Morning died in Brook-street Grosvenor-square, George Furnese, Esq; Captain of a Troop in the Royal Regiment of Horse, Red, commanded by the Right Hon. the Earl of Pembroke, and Brother to Henry Furnese, Esq; Member of Parliament for Mor peth in Northumberland.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 53764, 5000 l. No. 25289, 1000 l. No. 53114, 500 l. No. 21787, 49640, 33375, 51458, 8795, each 100 l. No. 40188, 25570, 19014, 23319, 47658, 46816, 10471, 34754, 47667, 52489, 38282, 22188, 21329, each 50 l.

No. 53764, drawn Yesterday a Prize of Five Thousand Pounds, was sold at Hazard's Lottery-Office.

The Drawing of the Lottery will be finish'd on Monday Morning next, and the highest Prize remaining in the Wheels undrawn, is 1000 l.

High Water this Day	Morning	Evening
at London Bridge.	10 20	10 56

Bank Stock 140. India 160 1-half. South Sea 100. Old Annuity 111 to 110 7-8ths. New ditto 111 1-4th. Three per Cent. 100 1-4th. Seven per Cent. Loan 97 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 73 3-4ths to 74. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 41. 5 s. 6 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 31. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Prem. English Copper 31. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1 half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 10 l. 10 s.

This Day is Publish'd,

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5. The Scrivener's Guide. In 2 vols. 8vo.
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THE First, Second, and Third Ge gicks of VIRGIL, with an English Translation By JOHN MARTYN, F. R. S. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge, are ready to be delivered to the Subscribers, by the Author in Chelsea, or by Mr. Reily Printer in Hatfield.

This Day is Publish'd,
(Price FOUR PENCE.)

THE OCCASIONAL PAPER, Number I.

On National Delusions

Nil erit ulterius quod nostris moribus addat.

Posteriori: eadem cupient facient que minores.

Onus in Præcipiti: vicimus stetit.

Juv. sat.

Printed for J. Osborn, at the Golden Ball in Pater-noster-row.

Where may be had, Just Published,

I. The Occasional Paper, Number I. An Address to Nobility and Gentry on the Abuse of Sunday. Price 4d.

II. A Letter to the Rev. Mr. Lamb: Occasion'd by his Marks on a Book intituled, A Plain Account, &c. of the

erment. Price 6d.

III. Popery disarm'd of those Weapons of Force, and the Instruments of Fraud in which it chiefly trusts. In a Lecture preach'd at the Cathedral Church of Worcester, November 1739. by Richard Mead, M.D. wCourt, A.M. Canon of Worcester.

Dr. ROBERT EATON

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THIS Medicine restrains in a surprizing Manner, all internal as well as external Hemorrhages, i. e. it infallibly and quickly stops all dangerous Bleeding at the Nose or Gums, spitting or vomiting, &c. also the immoderate Flux of the Hemorrhoides or Menses, &c. also the Urine or Stools, bleeding of large Wounds, &c. used according to the plain Directions given with it, & appear by the Certificates of several Eminent Physicians, in the large Account of this Medicine, written by the Doctor himself, and dedicated to the College of Physicians, and before his Death.

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for the sole Vending of this most Excellent Medicine, also a Clause in a late Act of Parliament, exempting Medicine from the Inspection of the Censors of the College of Physicians, to which all other Medicines are liable.

N. B. Some of the Apothecaries prepare a Styptic

Prescription of Helvetius, and use it in the Room of

EATON's; but whoever tries both, will soon be sensible that Our's exceeds their's in all Respects, in a most Degree.

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at the Royal Exchange; Mr. R. Bradshaw's Warehouse in the Royal Exchange; Mr. John Potter, Chymist, in the Jewry Close; Mr. William Evans, Bookseller, in Bishop's-street; Mr. Hammond, Jun. Bookseller, at York; Mr. Roe, Bookseller in Derby; Mr. Raikes, Printer, in Gloucester; Mr. Miller, Printer, in Northampton; Mr. Thomas Greenhill, Merchant, Bath; Mr. Abree, Printer, at Canterbury; Mr. Bon, an Apothecary, at Kidderminster; Mrs. Trotter, a Keeper, in Exeter; Mr. Halifax, an Apothecary, at Bath; Mrs. Unett, a Bookseller, at Woottonhampton; and Bryan, a Printer, at Worcester.

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THE very first Dose of it (a few Dr.

only) instantly penetrates the inmost Receptiles of the Human System, and darting almost as quick as Lightning thro' the Nerves, diffuses kindly Warmth and genial Comfort, weakens Limbs, and all Parts of the Body, and affords instant Relief in the most obstinate Palsy, and all Paralytic Complaints, Shaking, Trembling, Numbness, Deadness, and Weakness, whether universal, or of particular Parts only, or whether contracted, or of many Years Continuance.

And as the very first Dose makes an apparent demonstrable Amazement, so the continuing of it for a short Time as surely accom plishes a perfect Cure, not only of the most grievous Palsy or palsies of the Nerves, but also of their Cramp-like Contractions, Spasms of the Sineus, and all other Nervous Complaints whatever, that in Persons of either Sex, or of any Age, and whether fisioned by preceding Illnesses, fast Living, hard Drinking, Courses of Physick, great Colds, or excessive Fatigues can Mind or Body.

Words cannot sufficiently express the uncommon, the unparallel'd Efficacy of this great Medicine, as all who take it frankly acknowledge; and its vastly superior Excellency to all other Remedies, can be more securely rely'd on, for the absolute Cure of the Palsey, than any other. Paralytic Effects and Nervous Indispositions, than the Cures of the

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It is also very pleasant to take, is comforting and cordial to the Stomach and Bowels, and for Safety might be given to the Infants.

It is to be had only, by the Author's Appointment at Mr. Toyshop, at the Rose and Crown against St. Clement's Church in the Strand, at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with printed Directions.

of his Majesty's Ships of War, and Merchant-ships,
at Port Mahon, January 1. N. S. viz.

Men of War.

HE Somerset, Capt. Barnesley; the Lancaster, Capt. Cayley; the Ipswich, Capt. Martin; the Pembroke, Capt. Leigh; the Oxford, Capt. Russell; the Warwick, Capt. Toller; the Advice, Capt. Oats; the Sunderland, Capt. Bing; the Kennington, Capt. Payton; the Aldborough, Capt. Pock; the Salamander Bomb, Capt. Godsalve; the Mercury, Capt. Wickham; the Ann, Capt. Hodsalve; the Duke, Capt. Callis; all three Fire-ships. In 10 Men of War, 1 Bomb-vestiel, and 3 Fire-ships.

Merchant-ships.

The Phenix, Romain, for Carolina; the Julius and Elizabeth, Jeffrys, for Jamaica; the Yorkshire Molly, for Cork; the Hannah and Elizabeth, Jones, Virginia; the —, Diddear, and the Eyles Creek, Hill, from Turkey for London; the Charles, Warren; the Willing Mind, Wiffers; the Adventure, White; the Two Brothers, Troth; the East, Tottershell; the William, Whitborne; and the Samuel and Dove, Elmes; all from Newfoundland for L'gorn; the Dawson, Mayne, for L'gorn; the Melia, Sangates, for Genoa; the Elizabeth, Paine, and the Vine, Andrews, for —.

N. B. The Kennington Man of War is appointed as Convoy for the Ships bound Eastward; and the Sunderland and the Oxford Men of War, for those Ships bound Westward.

HOME PORTS.

Falmouth, Jan. 12. Since my last sailed the Hanoor Pack, Enough, for Lisbon; and the John Galley, smart, for L'gorn.

Plymouth, Jan. 14. Since my last came in the Vernon, Anderson, from Jamaica for London; the Project, Grey, from Maryland for ditto; and the Mercury, Tunxis, from Dantzick for Lisbon.

Deal, Jan. 15. Wind E. N. E. Remains his Majesty's Ship the Scarborough. Sailed for the River the 13th, Collet, and the Catherine, Curtis, from Jamaica; and the Unity, Le Gros, from Maryland.

Arrived

At Portsmouth, the Martha and Sally, Wilkie, from Virginia.

At L'gorn, the Don Carlos, Digges, from Georgia; and the Dawson, Mayne, from Killybeggs.

In our Article of Foreign Ports of Yesterday, for Lisbon read L'gorn, Jan. 8.

LONDON, January 17.

Adam Smith, Esq; Comptroller of the Customs at Kirkaldie is appointed General Inspector of the Customs at Edinburgh.

Daniel Maclean, committed to Edinburgh Jayl by Warrant from the Lord Provost of that City for barbarously stabbing his Son-in-law James Gardner, says that his Conscience gave him no Rest ever since he marry'd the Lad's Mother, because he had another Wife at the same time; and that he thought it expedient to do something that might bring him to exemplary Punishment.

On Wednesday last was held a General Court of the Royal African Company, when the King's most Excellent Majesty was chosen Governor, Sir Biby Lake, Bart. Sub-Governor, and Charles Hayes, Esq; Deputy-Governor. And,

On Thursday last the following Gentlemen were chosen Directors of the said Company for the Year ensuing; viz.

Thomas Bodicoate, Esq;
John Bodicoate, Esq;
Francis Boteler, Esq;
Thomas Bradshaw, Esq;
Edward Bulstrode, Esq;
Mr. John Carr.
James Eckershall, Esq;
John Gafoigne, Esq;
Mr. Edward Gouge.
Mr. John Hickman.
Mr. Thompson Hayne.
Francis Hopgood, Esq;

Samuel Jones, Esq;
Atwill Lake, Esq;
John Laroche, Esq;
James Mann, Esq;
Mr. Thomas Marston.
Mr. John Anthony Merle.
William Moreland, Esq;
Alex. Ouchterlony, Esq;
Benjamin Periam, Esq;
Honorat Smith, Esq;
Philip Wilkinson, Esq;
Mr. Charles Yarwood.

Yesterday the following Numbers were drawn Prizes in the Bridge-Lottery; viz. No. 24238, 59080, each 1000 l. No. 17892, 500 l. No. 40954, 60303, 50594, 46334, 57513, 17364, 6623, 43993; each 100 l. No. 25385, 54200, 23321, 38882, 24618, 36900, 49682, 3050, 7881, 11954, 56129, 64939, 55977, 48906, 50630, each 50 l.

Yesterday the Right Hon. the Earl of Halifax was taken suddenly ill in the House of Peers.

As was also the Right Rev. Dr. Butts, Lord Bishop of Ely.

A Treaty of Marriage is on foot, and will speedily be consummated, between the Earl of Strafford and the Second Daughter of his Grace the Duke of Argyle.

Yesterday Morning the Right Hon. the Lord Viscount Hatton lay dangerously ill at his House at Kensington-Gore.

Last Night the Hon. General Kerr, Brother to his Grace the Duke of Roxburg and Colonel of a Regiment of Dragoons, lay at the point of Death. As did Thomas Duncombe, Esq; Member of Parliament for Rippon in Yorkshire.

Last Tuesday Henry Coningsby, of Wrenthorne in the County of York, Esq; was married at Chelmsford to Miss Murden, a young Lady of Great Merit, with a Fortune of 8000 l.

Yesterday Se'nnight dy'd at Inglesfield in Berkshire, Pawlet Wright, Esq; a Gentleman of 3000 l. a Year. He marry'd a Daughter of — Tyton, Esq; late of Hackney, by whom he hath left one Son about 18 Months old, who inherits the Estate.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint Mrs. Vincent to be Housekeeper of his Royal Highness's House at Kew, in the room of her Husband lately deceased; a Place of 100 l. per annum.

A stately Monument is now erecting among the Poets in Westminster Abbey, to the Memory of the celebrated Mr. William Shakespeare.

Yesterday at Noon two Houses in Plumtree-street, St. Giles's, fell down, and buried about Twenty Persons, three of whom have been taken out dead, and four Men and two Women alive, but bruised and their Limbs so broken, that 'tis thought they cannot recover.

And last Night several Men were employ'd in digging up the Ruins, in order to take out the other dead Bodies.

These Houses having stood empty some time, several People had cut and carried away the main Supports of them in order to burn, which was the Occasion of their Falling.

Yesterday the Sessions began at the Old Bailey, when thirteen Persons were try'd, of whom three were capitally convicted, viz.

Charles Shooter, for stealing 62 l. in Money in the Dwelling house of Robert Barnard.

Ann Greenhall, for stealing divers Wearing-apparel, the Goods of Mary Smith. And

Sarah Murrell, for stealing Goods to the Value of 40 l. in the House of Richard Griffith.

Five were cast for Transportation, and five acquitted.

Casualties, Christenings, and Burials, last Week.

Died by a Fright, 1. Drown'd, 4. Found dead, 3. Kill'd by the Kick of a Horse, 1. Murder'd, 1. Overlaid, 1. Starv'd, 1.

Males	132	Males	228
Christned	157	Buried	235
In all	289	In all	463

Increased in the Burials this Week 6.

High Water this Day	2	Morning	11	Evening	30
at London Bridge.			oo	oo	oo

Bank Stock 140 to 139 3-4ths. India 160 to 159 1-half. South Sea 100 to 99 3-4ths. Old Annuity 110 7-8ths to 3-4ths. New ditto 111 1-8th to 111. Three per Cent. 99 3-4ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 97 1-4th. Five per Cent ditto 74 to 73 1-half. Royal Assurance 89 1-half. London Assurance 10 3-4ths. African 10. India Bonds 4 l. 6 s. to 5 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 3 l. 2 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Tallies 1-4th to 1-half Premium. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 101 1-half. Three per Cent. ditto 94 1-half. Million Bank 113. Equivalent 112. Lottery Tickets 13 l.

To the Honourable and Worthy Inhabitants of the City and Liberty of Westminster.

GENTLEMEN.

HAVING the Honour to represent this City and Liberty in the present Parliament, which is now near expiring. We presume to offer our Service again; which we are encouraged to do by great Numbers of our Friends residing within the said City and Liberty, and do therefore humbly desire the Votes and Interest of the said Inhabitants at the next General Election; which shall always be acknowledged, and esteemed as a great Obligation, and as a very great Honour conferr'd upon us.

We remain,

GENTLEMEN,

Your Most Obedient,
Humble Servants,

Jan. 5.
1740.

SUNDAY.
CHA. WAGER.

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Next Week will be Published.

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Vocabulorum omnium quo continentur in Homeris
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paucis emendauit, atque Scholis utiliorum redditit.

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